

Package ‘SDaA’

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Description Functions and Datasets from Lohr, S. (1999), Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury.

Suggests survey, ggplot2 (>= 0.8.2)

License GPL-3

LazyData Yes

Collate 'agpop.R' 'agsrs.R' 'agstrat.R' 'anthrop.R' 'anthsrs.R'
'anthuneq.R' 'audit.R' 'books.R' 'certify.R' 'coots.R'
'counties.R' 'divorce.R' 'golfsrs.R' 'htpop.R' 'htsrs.R'
'htstrat.R' 'journal.R' 'lahiri.design.R' 'measles.R' 'ncvs.R'
'nybight.R' 'otters.R' 'ozone.R' 'samples.R' 'seals.R'
'selectrs.R' 'statepop.R' 'statepps.R' 'syc.R' 'teachers.R'
'teachmi.R' 'teachnr.R' 'winter.R'

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agpop

Data from the U.S. 1992 Census of Agriculture

Description

Data from the U.S. 1992 Census of Agriculture

Usage

agpop

Format

Data frame with the following 15 variables:

county county name

state state abbreviation

acres92 number of acres devoted to farms, 1992

acres87 number of acres devoted to farms, 1987

acres82 number of acres devoted to farms, 1982

farms92 number of farms, 1992

farms87 number of farms, 1987

farms82 number of farms, 1982

largef92 number of farms with 1000 acres or more, 1992

largef87 number of farms with 1000 acres or more, 1987

largef82 number of farms with 1000 acres or more, 1982

smallf92 number of farms with 9 acres or fewer, 1992

smallf87 number of farms with 9 acres or fewer, 1987

smallf82 number of farms with 9 acres or fewer, 1982

region factor with levels S (south), W (west), NC (north central), NE (northeast)

Source

U.S. 1992 Census of Agriculture

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. TODO and 437.

agsrs

Data from a SRS of size 300 from the U.S. 1992 Census of Agriculture

Description

Data from a SRS of size 300 from the U.S. 1992 Census of Agriculture

Usage

agsrs

Format

Data frame with the following 14 variables:

county county name

state state abbreviation

acres92 number of acres devoted to farms, 1992

acres87 number of acres devoted to farms, 1987

acres82 number of acres devoted to farms, 1982

farms92 number of farms, 1992

farms87 number of farms, 1987

farms82 number of farms, 1982

largef92 number of farms with 1000 acres or more, 1992

largef87 number of farms with 1000 acres or more, 1987

largef82 number of farms with 1000 acres or more, 1982

smallf92 number of farms with 9 acres or fewer, 1992

smallf87 number of farms with 9 acres or fewer, 1987

smallf82 number of farms with 9 acres or fewer, 1982

Source

U.S. 1992 Census of Agriculture

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. TODO and 437.

agstrat

Data from a stratified random sample of size 300 from the U.S. 1992 Census of Agriculture.

Description

Data from a stratified random sample of size 300 from the U.S. 1992 Census of Agriculture.

Usage

agstrat

Format

Data frame with the following 17 variables:

county county name

state state abbreviation

acres92 number of acres devoted to farms, 1992

acres87 number of acres devoted to farms, 1987

acres82 number of acres devoted to farms, 1982

farms92 number of farms, 1992

farms87 number of farms, 1987

farms82 number of farms, 1982

largef92 number of farms with 1000 acres or more, 1992

largef87 number of farms with 1000 acres or more, 1987

largef82 number of farms with 1000 acres or more, 1982

smallf92 number of farms with 9 acres or fewer, 1992

smallf87 number of farms with 9 acres or fewer, 1987

smallf82 number of farms with 9 acres or fewer, 1982

region factor with levels S (south), W (west), NC (north central), NE (northeast)

rn random numbers used to select sample in each stratum

weight sampling weighs for each county in sample

Source

U.S. 1992 Census of Agriculture

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. TODO and 437.

anthrop

Length of Left Middle Finger and Height for 3000 Criminals

Description

Length of left middle finger and height for 3000 criminals

Usage

anthrop

Format

Data frame with the following 2 variables:

finger length of left middle finger (cm)

height height (inches)

Source

Macdonell, W. R. (1901). On criminal anthropometry and the identification of criminals, *Biometrika*, 1: 177–227.

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. TODO and 438.

anthsrs

Length of Left Middle Finger and Height for an SRS of Size 200

Description

Length of left middle finger and height for an SRS of 200 criminals from the anthrop dataset

Usage

anthsrs

Format

Data frame with the following 2 variables:

finger length of left middle finger (cm)

height height (inches)

Source

Macdonell, W. R. (1901). On criminal anthropometry and the identification of criminals, *Biometrika*, 1: 177–227.

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. TODO and 438.

anthuneq	<i>Length of Left Middle Finger and Height for an Unequal-Probability Sample of Size 200</i>
----------	--

Description

Length of left middle finger and height for an unequal-probability sample of criminals of size 200 from the anthrop dataset. The probability of selection, $\psi[i]$, was proportional to 24 for $y < 65$, 12 for $y = 65$, 2 for $y = 66$ or 67 , and 1 for $y > 67$.

Usage

anthuneq

Format

Data frame with the following 3 variables:

finger length of left middle finger (cm)

height height (inches)

prob probability of selection

Source

Macdonell, W. R. (1901). On criminal anthropometry and the identification of criminals, *Biometrika*, 1: 177–227.

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. TODO and 438.

audit	<i>Selection of Accounts for Audit in Example 6.11</i>
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Description

Selection of Accounts for Audit in Example 6.11

Usage

audit

Format

Data frame with the following 6 variables:

account audit unit

bookval book value of account

cumbv cumulative book value

rn1 random number 1 selecting account

rn2 random number 2 selecting account

rn3 random number 3 selecting account

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. TODO and 439.

books

Data from Home Owner's Survey on Total Number of Books

Description

Data from home owner's survey on total number of books

Usage

books

Format

Data frame with the following 6 variables:

shelf shelf number

number number of the book selected

purchase purchase cost of the book

replace replacement cost of book

Note

Used in Exercise 6 of Chapter 5.

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. TODO and 439.

 certify

Data from the 1994 Survey of ASA Membership on Certification

Description

Data from the 1994 Survey of ASA Membership on Certification

Usage

certify

Format

Data frame with the following 11 variables:

certify should the ASA develop some form of certification? factor with levels yes, possibly, noopinion, unlikely and no

approve would you approve of a certification program similar to that described in the July 1993 issue of *Amstat News*? factor with levels yes, possibly, noopinion, unlikely and no

speccert Should there be specific certification programs for statistics subdisciplines? factor with levels yes, possibly, noopinion, unlikely and no

wouldyou If the ASA developed a certification program, would you attempt to become certified? factor with levels yes, possibly, noopinion, unlikely and no

recert If the ASA offered certification, should recertification be required every several years? factor with levels yes, possibly, noopinion, unlikely and no

subdisc Major subdiscipline; factor with levels BA (Bayesian), BE (business and economic), BI (biometrics), BP (biopharmaceutical), CM (computing), EN (environment), EP (epidemiology), GV (government), MR (marketing), PE (physical and engineering), QP (quality and productivity), SE (statistical education), SG (statistical graphics), SP (sports), SR (survey research), SS (social statistics), TH (teaching statistics in health sciences), O (other)

college Highest collegiate degree; factor with levels B (BS or BA), M (MS), N (none), P (PhD) and O (other)

employ Employment status; factor with levels E (employed), I (in school), R (retired), S (self-employed), U (unemployed) and O (other)

workenv Primary work environment; factor with levels A (academia), G (government), I (industry), O (other)

workact Primary work activity; factor with levels C (consultant), E (educator), P (practitioner), R (researcher), S (student) and O (other)

yearsmem For how many years have you been a member of ASA?

Note

The full dataset is on Statlib

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. TODO and 439. <http://lib.stat.cmu.edu/asacert/certsurvey>

coots

Egg Size from Coots

Description

Selected information on egg size from coots, from a study by Arnold (1991). Data courtesy of Todd Arnold.

Usage

coots

Format

Data frame with the following 11 variables:

clutch clutch number from which eggs were subsampled

csize number of eggs in clutch (Mi)

length length of egg (mm)

breadth maximum breadth of egg (mm)

volume calculated as $0.00507 \times \text{length} \times \text{breadth}^2$

tmt received supplemental feeding? factor with levels no and yes

Note

Not all observations are used for this data set, so results may not agree with those in Arnold (1991)

Source

Arnold, T.W. (1991). Intraclutch variation in egg size of American Coots, *The Condor*, 93: 19–27

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. TODO and 440.

counties

Data from an SRS of 100 of the 3141 Counties in the U.S.

Description

Data from an SRS of 100 of the 3141 Counties in the U.S.

Usage

counties

Format

Data frame with the following 18 variables:

RN random number used to select the country

state state (two-letter abbreviation)

county county

landarea land area, 1990 (square miles)

totpop total population, 1992

physician active nonfederal physicians on Jan. 1, 1990

enroll school enrollment in elementary or high school, 1990

percpub percent of school enrollment in public schools

civlabor civilian labor force, 1991

unemp number unemployed, 1991

farmpop farm population, 1990

numfarm number of farms, 1987

farmacre acreage in farms, 1987

fedgrant total expenditures in federal funds and grants, 1992 (millions of dollars)

fedciv civilians employed by federal government, 1990

milit military personnel, 1990

veterans number of veterans, 1990

percviet percentage of veterans from Vietnam era, 1990

Source

U.S. Bureau of Census, 1994

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. TODO and 440.

divorce

*Data from a Sample of Divorce Records***Description**

Data from a sample of divorce records for states in the Divorce Registration Area (National Center for Health Statistics 1987)

Usage

divorce

Format

Data frame with the following 20 variables:

state state name

abbrev state abbreviation

samprate sampling rate for state

numrecs number of records sampled in state

hsblt20 number of records in sample with husband's age < 20

hsb2024 number of records with 20 <= husband's age <= 24

hsb2529 number of records with 25 <= husband's age <= 29

hsb3034 number of records with 30 <= husband's age <= 34

hsb3539 number of records with 35 <= husband's age <= 39

hsb4044 number of records with 40 <= husband's age <= 44

hsb4549 number of records with 45 <= husband's age <= 49

hsbge50 number of records with wife's age >= 50

wflt20 number of records in sample with wife's age < 20

wf2024 number of records with 20 <= wife's age <= 24

wf2529 number of records with 25 <= wife's age <= 29

wf3034 number of records with 30 <= wife's age <= 34

wf3539 number of records with 35 <= wife's age <= 39

wf4044 number of records with 40 <= wife's age <= 44

wf4549 number of records with 45 <= wife's age <= 49

wfge50 number of records with wife's age >= 50

Source

National Center of Health Statistics (1987). TODO

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. TODO and 440.

golfsrs

Simple Random Sample of Golf Courses

Description

Simple Random Sample (SRS) of 120 golf courses taken from the population of the (now defunct) Website www.golfcourse.com

Usage

golfsrs

Format

Data frame with the following 16 variables:

RN random number used to select golf course for sample

state state name

holes number of holes

type type of course; factor with levels priv (private), semi (semi-private), pub (public), mili (military) and res (resort)

yearblt year the course was built

wkday18 greens fee for 18 holes during week

wkday9 greens fee for 9 holes during week

wkend18 greens fee for 18 holes on weekend

wkend9 greens fee for 9 holes on weekend

backtee back-tee yardage

rating course rating

par par for course

cart18 golf cart rental fee for 18 holes

cart9 golf cart rental fee for 9 holes

caddy Are caddies available? factor with levels yes and no

pro Is a golf pro available? factor with levels yes and no

Source

The now defunct website [golfcourse.com](http://www.golfcourse.com) (<https://web.archive.org/web/19991108203827/http://golfcourse.com/>)

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. TODO and TODO.

htpop

Height and gender of 2000 persons in an artificial population

Description

Height and gender of 2000 persons in an artificial population

Usage

htpop

Format

height height of person, cm

gender factor with levels F (female) and M (male)

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. 230–234 and 441.

htsrs

Height and gender for an SRS of 200 persons, taken from htpop

Description

Height and gender for an SRS of 200 persons, taken from htpop

Usage

htsrs

Format

rn random number used to select the unit

height height of person, cm

gender factor with levels F (female) and M (male)

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. 230–234 and 442.

htstrat	<i>Height and gender for a stratified random sample from htpop</i>
---------	--

Description

Height and gender for a stratified random sample of 160 women and 40 men taken from the htpop population

Usage

htstrat

Format

rn random number used to select the unit
height height of person, cm
gender factor with levels F (female) and M (male)

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. 230–234 and 442.

journal	<i>Types of Sampling Used for Articles in a Sample of Journals</i>
---------	--

Description

Types of Sampling Used for Articles in a Sample of Journals

Usage

journal

Format

Data frame with the following 3 variables:
numemp number of articles in 1988 that used sampling
prob number of articles that used probability sampling
nonprob number of articles that used nonprobability sampling

Source

Jacoby and Handlin (1991). TODO

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. TODO and 442.

`lahiri.design`*Draw Samples Using Lahiri's Method*

Description

Draw Samples Using Lahiri's Method

Usage

```
lahiri.design(release, n, cnames = seq(along = release))
```

Arguments

<code>release</code>	vector of relative sizes of population PSUs
<code>n</code>	desired sample size
<code>cnames</code>	vector of PSU names for population

Value

clusters vector of `n` PSUs selected with replacement and with probability proportional to `release`

Note

Original code from Lohr (1999), p. 452 – 453.

Author(s)

Sharon Lohr, slightly modified by Tobias Verbeke

References

Lahiri, D. B. (1951). A method of sample selection providing unbiased ratio estimates, *Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute*, 33: 133 – 140.

`measles`*Survey of Parents of Children Non-Immunized against Measles*

Description

Roberts et al. (1995) report on the results of a survey of parents whose children had not been immunized against measles during a recent campaign to immunize all children in the first five years of secondary school.

Usage

```
measles
```

Format

Data frame with 11 variables. A parent who refused consent (variable 4) was asked why, with responses in variables 5-10. A parent could give more than one reason for not having the child immunized.

school school attended by child

form parent received consent form

returnf parent returned consent form

consent parent gave consent for measles immunization

hadmeas child had already had measles

previmm child had been immunized against measles

sideeff parent concerned about side effects

gp parent wanted GP (general practitioner) to give vaccine

noshot child did not want injection

notser parent thought measles not serious illness

gpadv GP advised that vaccine was not needed

Note

The original data were unavailable; univariate and multivariate summary statistics from these artificial data, however, are consistent with those in the paper.

Source

Roberts R. J. et al. (1995). Reasons for non-uptake of measles, mumps, and rubella catch up immunisation in a measles epidemic and side effects of the vaccine, *British Medical Journal*, 310, 1629–1632.

References

Lohr (1999). *Sampling: Design and Analysis*, Duxbury, p. 442.

 ncvs

Victimization Incidents in the July-December 1989 NCVS

Description

Selected variables for victimization incidents in the July-December 1989 NCVS. Note that some variables were recoded from the original data file.

Usage

ncvs

Format

Data frame with the following seven variables:

wt incident weight

sex factor with levels male and female

violent violent crime? factor with levels no and yes

injury did the victim have injuries? factor with levels no and yes

medcare factor with levels yes if the victim received medical care and no otherwise

reppol was the incident reported to the police? factor with levels yes and no

numoff number of offenders involved in crime; factor with levels one, more (more than one) and dontknow

Source

Incident-level concatenated file, NCS8864I, in NCJ-130915, U.S. Department of Justice 1991.

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. TODO and 443.

nybight

Data Collected in the New York Bight

Description

Data collected in the New York Bight for June 1974 and June 1975 (Wilk et al. 1977)

Usage

nybight

Format

Data frame with the following 7 variables:

year year

stratum stratum membership, based on depth

catchnum number of fish caught during trawl

catchwt total weight (kg) of fish caught during trawl

numsp number of species of fish caught during trawl

depth depth of station (m)

temp surface temperature (degrees Celsius)

Note

Two of the original strata were combined because of insufficient sample sizes.

Source

Wilk, S.J. et al. (1977). Fishes and associated environmental data collected in New York bight, June 1974 - June 1975. NOAA Technical Report NMFS SSRF-716. Washington, D.C: Government Printing Office.

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. TODO and 443.

otters

Otters Data

Description

Data on number of holts (dens) in Shetland, United Kingdom used in Kruuk et al. (1989). (Data courtesy of Hans Kruuk).

Usage

otters

Format

Data frame with the following three variables:

section coastline section

habitat type of habitat (stratum)

holts number of holts

Source

Kruuk, H.A. et al. (1989). An estimate of numbers and habitat preferences of otters *Lutra lutra* in Shetland, UK., Biological Conservation, 49: 241–254.

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. TODO and 443.

ozone

Ozone Readings from Eskdalemuir, for 1994 and 1995

Description

Hourly ozone readings in parts per billion (ppb) from Eskdalemuir, Scotland, for 1994 and 1995

Usage

ozone

Format

Data frame with the following 25 variables:

date date (day/month/year)

GMT1 ozone reading at 1:00 GMT

GMT2 ozone reading at 2:00 GMT

GMT3 ozone reading at 3:00 GMT

GMT4 ozone reading at 4:00 GMT

GMT5 ozone reading at 5:00 GMT

GMT6 ozone reading at 6:00 GMT

GMT7 ozone reading at 7:00 GMT

GMT8 ozone reading at 8:00 GMT

GMT9 ozone reading at 9:00 GMT

GMT10 ozone reading at 10:00 GMT

GMT11 ozone reading at 11:00 GMT

GMT12 ozone reading at 12:00 GMT

GMT13 ozone reading at 13:00 GMT

GMT14 ozone reading at 14:00 GMT

GMT15 ozone reading at 15:00 GMT

GMT16 ozone reading at 16:00 GMT

GMT17 ozone reading at 17:00 GMT

GMT18 ozone reading at 18:00 GMT

GMT19 ozone reading at 19:00 GMT

GMT20 ozone reading at 20:00 GMT

GMT21 ozone reading at 21:00 GMT

GMT22 ozone reading at 22:00 GMT

GMT23 ozone reading at 23:00 GMT

GMT24 ozone reading at 24:00 GMT

Source

Air Quality Information Centre: retrieved from a now defunct URL (<http://www.aeat.co.uk>)

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. TODO and 443.

samples

Samples Dataset

Description

All possible SRSs that can be generated from the population in Example 2.1 of Lohr(1999).

Usage

samples

Format

Data frame with the following 10 variables:

snum sample number

unit1 first unit in sample

unit2 second unit in sample

unit3 third unit in sample

unit4 fourth unit in sample

value1 value for first unit in sample

value2 value for second unit in sample

value3 value for third unit in sample

value4 value for fourth unit in sample

that t hat, i.e. estimate of the population total based on the given sample

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. 26–27 and 444.

Format

Data frame with the following 5 variables:

- a** random number generated between 0 and 1
- b** ceiling(3048*RN), with RN the random number in column a
- c** distinct values in column b
- d** new values generated to replace duplicates in b
- e** final set of distinct values to be used in sample

Note

the set of indices in column e was used to select observations from agpop into dataset agsrs.

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. 31–34 and 444.

statepop	<i>Unequal-Probability Sample of Counties in the US</i>
----------	---

Description

counties selected with probability proportional to 1992 population

Usage

statepop

Format

state state abbreviation
county county
landarea land area of county, 1990 (square miles)
popn population of county, 1992
phys number of physicians, 1990
farmpop farm population, 1990
numfarm number of farms, 1987
farmacre number of acres devoted to farming, 1987
veterans number of veterans, 1990
percviet percent of veterans from Vietnam era, 1990

Source

City and Counties Book, 1994

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. 190 – 192 and 444.

statepps

Information on States

Description

Number of counties, land area, and population for the 50 states plus the District of Columbia

Usage

statepps

Format

Date frame with the following 7 variables:

state state name

counties number of counties in state

cumcount cumulative number of counties

landarea land area of state, 1990 (square miles)

cumland cumulative land area

popn population of state, 1992

cumpopn cumulative population

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. TODO and 445.

syc

Survey of Youth in Custody, 1987

Description

The 1987 Survey of Youth in Custody sampled juveniles and young adults in long-term, state-operated juvenile institutions. Residents of facilities at the end of 1987 were interviewed about family background, previous criminal history, and drug and alcohol use. Selected variables from the survey are contained in the syc data frame.

Usage

syc

Format

stratum stratum number

psu psu (facility) number

psusize number of eligible residents in psu

initwt initial weight

finalwt final weight

randgrp random group number

age age of resident

race race of resident: factor with levels 1 (white), 2 (black), 3 (Asian/Pacific Islander), 4 (American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo), 5 (other)

ethnicity ethnicity; factor with levels hispanic and notHispanic

educ highest grade before sent to correctional institution; factor with levels 0 (never attended), 1-12 (highest grade attended), 13 (GED), 14 (other)

sex factor with levels male and female

livewith factor with levels 1 (mother only), 2 (father only), 3 (both mother and father), 4 (grandparents), 5 (other relatives), 6 (friends), 7 (foster home), 8 (agency or institution), 9 (someone else)

famtime Has anyone in your family, such as your mother, father, brother, sister, ever served time in jail or prison? factor with levels yes and no

crimtype most serious crime in current offense; one of violent (e.g. murder, rape, robbery, assault), property (e.g. burglary, larceny, arson, fraud, motor vehicle theft), drug (drug possession or trafficking), publicorder (weapons violation, perjury, failure to appear in court), juvenile (juvenile-status offense, e.g. truancy, running away, incorrigible behavior)

everviol Ever put on probation or sent to correctional institution for violent offense? factor with levels no and yes

numarr number of times arrested (integer)

probtn number of times on probation

corrinst number of times previously committed to correctional institution

evertime Prior to being sent here, did you ever serve time in a correctional institution? factor with levels yes and no

prviol previously arrested for violent offense; factor with levels no and yes

prprop previously arrested for property offense; factor with levels no and yes

prdrug previously arrested for drug offense; factor with levels no and yes

prpub previously arrested for public-order offense; factor with levels no and yes

prjuv previously arrested for juvenile-status offense; factor with levels no and yes

agefirst age first arrested (integer)

usewepn Did you use a weapon... for this incident? factor with levels yes and no

alcuse Did you drink alcohol at all during the year before being sent here this time? factor with levels yes, noduringyear, noatall

everdrug Ever used illegal drugs? factor with levels no, yes

Source

Inter-University Consortium on Political and Social Research, NCJ-130915, U.S. Department of Justice 1989.

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. 235–239 and 445.

 teachers

Elementary School Teacher Workload Data

Description

Selected variables from a study on elementary school teacher workload in Maricopa County, Arizona.

Usage

teachers

Format

data frame with the following 6 variables:

dist school district size; factor with levels large and me/sm (medium/small)

school school identifier

hrwork number of hours required to work at school per week

size class size

preprmin minutes spent per week in school on preparation

assist minutes per week that a teacher's aide works with the teacher in the classroom

Note

The study is described in Exercise 16 of Chapter 15. The psu sizes are given in [teachmi](#). The large stratum had 245 schools; the small/medium stratum had 66 schools.

Source

Data courtesy of Rita Gnap (1995).

References

Gnap, R. (1995). Teacher load in Arizona elementary school districts in Maricopa County. Ph.D. diss., Arizona State University

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. TODO and 446.

teachmi

Cluster Sizes for Elementary School Teacher Workload Data

Description

Cluster sizes for the study on elementary school teacher workload in Maricopa County, Arizona.

Usage

teachmi

Format

data frame with the following 6 variables:

dist school district size; factor with levels large and me/sm (medium/small)

school school identifier

popteach number of teachers in that school

ssteach number of surveys returned from that school

Note

The study is described in Exercise 16 of Chapter 15. The actual date are given in [teachers](#).

Source

Data courtesy of Rita Gnap (1995).

References

Gnap, R. (1995). Teacher load in Arizona elementary school districts in Maricopa County. Ph.D. diss., Arizona State University

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. TODO and 446.

teachnr

Follow-Up Study of Nonrespondents from Gnap (1995)

Description

Follow-up study of nonrespondents from the Gnap (1995) study on the workload of elementary school teachers in Maricopa County, Arizona.

Usage

teachnr

Format

data frame with the following 6 variables:

hrwork number of hours required to work at school per week

size class size

preprmin minutes spent per week in school on preparation

assist minutes per week that a teacher's aide works with the teacher in the classroom

Note

The study is described in Exercise 16 of Chapter 15. The actual date are given in [teachers](#). Cluster size data for the original study are given in [teachmi](#).

Source

Data courtesy of Rita Gnap (1995).

References

Gnap, R. (1995). Teacher load in Arizona elementary school districts in Maricopa County. Ph.D. diss., Arizona State University

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. TODO and 446.

winter

ASU Winter Closure Survey

Description

Selected variables from the Arizona State University Winter Closure Survey, taken in January 1995. This survey was taken to investigate the attitudes and opinions of university employees toward the closing of the university between December 25 and January 1.

Usage

winter

Format

data frame with the following 6 variables:

class stratum number; factor with levels `faculty`, `classstaff` (classified staff), `admstaff` (administrative staff) and `acprof` (academic professional)

yearasu factor with levels 1 (1-2 years), 2 (3-4 years), 3 (5-9 years), 4 (10-14 years) and 5 (15 or more years)

vacation In the past, have you *usually* taken vacation days in the entire period between December 25 and January 1? factor with levels `no` and `yes`

- work** Did you work on campus during Winter Break Closure? factor with levels no and yes
- havediff** Did the Winter Break Closure cause you any difficulty/concerns? factor with levels no and yes
- negaeffe** Did the Winter Break Closure *negatively* affect your work productivity? factor with levels no and yes
- ownsupp** I was unable to obtain staff support in my department/office. factor with levels yes and no
- othersup** I was unable to obtain staff support in other departments/offices. factor with levels yes and no
- utility** I was unable to access computers, copy machine, etc. in my department/office. factor with levels yes and no
- environ** I was unable to endure environmental conditions - e.g., not properly climatized. factor with levels yes and no
- uniserve** I was unable to access university services necessary to my work; factor with levels yes and no
- workelse** I was unable to work on my assignments because I work in another department/office; factor with levels yes and no
- offclose** I was unable to work on my assignments because my office was closed; factor with levels yes and no
- treatsta** compared to other departments/offices, I feel staff in my department/office were treated fairly; factor with levels strongagr (strongly agree), agree, undecided, disagree, strdisagr (strongly disagree)
- treatme** compared to other people working in my department/office, I feel I was treated fairly; factor with levels strongagr (strongly agree), agree, undecided, disagree, strdisagr (strongly disagree)
- process** How satisfied are you with the process used to inform staff about Winter Closure? factor with levels verysat (very satisfied), satisfied, undecided, dissatisfied and verydissat (very dissatisfied)
- satbreak** How satisfied are you with the fact that ASU had a Winter Break Closure this year? factor with levels verysat (very satisfied), satisfied, undecided, dissatisfied and verydissat (very dissatisfied)
- breakaga** Would you want to have Winter Break Closure again? factor with levels no and yes

Source

courtesy of the ASU Office of University Evaluation.

References

Lohr (1999). Sampling: Design and Analysis, Duxbury, p. TODO and 447–448.

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